# THE RALBIGH REGISTER.

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"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace Unearped by party rage, to live like brothers."

# RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1853.

DUTY OF THE WHIGS.

did men upon both sides will admit."

country at large. Our defeat under Gen. Scott | gerly ! was by no means as decisive and disheartening of holding the reins of power, with an army of excursionist. office holders at his back, and the most perfect union and desperate energy among his own party. Scott had no official cohorts, and the Whizs supported him with a faint and divided heart. If the lecofocos could rally and triumph after such a defeat as that of Van Buren, why should not the Whigs rally and triumph after the less decisive and less disastrous defeat of and would not vote at all, and while other thoupolled more than a million and a half of votes in the last Presidential election, notwithstandband this immense army, and trail its glorious banner in the dust? If such there are, they

"The question for all true Whigs to consider, is-can you surrender Whig principles? Do you no longer believe that they are essential to of giving vitality and efficiency to your principarty was never more needed than it will be within the next four years. It saved the country in Mr. Polk's time from a senseless and ruinous war with Britain about Oregon. It saved the Union afterwards from the effects of played by Young America now, and from the countenance which its aggressive tendencies receive in high places. Whig services may again be needed, ere the administration of Gen. Pierce be ended, to secure the peace and to maintain the Union of the country. Let, and determined to preserve intact the integrity than by purchase. and strength of the Whig party, so that, even though he may not wield the sword of victory, he may hold up a shield, which will protect the country and its institutions from domestic and

timid and gloomy forebodings.

Notices of Books, &c .- We are indebted, through Mr. Pomerov, their Agent, to the Publishers, for "The Old Man's Bride," by T. S. ARTHUR, and "Summer Travels in the Mediterranean," by N. PARKER WILLIS. Both of these the nature of their contents, it need only be observed that they are from two of the most gifted pens of the day,-gifted, it is true, in different

foreign enemies."

ly Magazines. They have, as usual, an interest- Missionary Societies. ing table of contents and a pleasing variety of

Mr. H. D. TURNER will accept our acknowledgments for a Pamphlet of some 84 pages, en-JARVIS BUXTON, of the Diocese of N. C." The gist and object of these Lectures are embraced in the opinion expressed of them by the late, Bishop HENSHAW. He pronounces them "the most convincing and eloquent and scriptural exhibition of the true character and final overthrow of the Roman Church, that I have anywhere seen. Thousands of them should be eirtulated in every part of the Church."

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS. The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State will take place in Wilmington, on Monday, 9th of May next.

THE EXCURSION, AGAIN,

When 'can we forget' it? Our pen runs ri-Harp strings were not more ungovernable .-MUS; heroes and kings were their abomination, themes, their only utterance was, "Love, still love." Our goose-quill has made various eftation going on at Washington requires an indignant rebuke,-the Congressional canvass demands attention! We have made repeated ef- the most indifferent heart. The Philadelphia Daily News gives some ad- forts to do our duty in these matters, -to wake ien to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, which the up the patriots to a sense of their rights, to scold Richmond Mail says is equally applicable to the the arch-sinners at the Federal City &c., &c.; but Whigs of Virginia, and which we say is also it won't do. Do we set down to anathematize equally applicable to the Whigs of North Caro- the doctrine and practice of Rotation in Office? hia-and to the latter we desire to commend -we can't do it; our pen incontinently runs the spirited and excellent observations of our into a description of sundry eccentric rotations and gyrations enacted in Oxford and Ashland "says the "Mail," " in the face of 20.00 Halls. A day or two since, meditating somemajority, the Whigs of Pennsylvania are deter- thing awfully severe on this subject, we commined, not only to stand by their party banner, menced an indignant paragraph with. "Off but to contend with brave and believing hearts with his head-so much"-but, for the life for victory, why should the Whigs of [North of us, we could no further go. The ghosts of Carolina dream of succumbing for a moment? | those Rock-heads came trooping around, even The vote upon Scott's election was no test of as the fair hands of "the twin-sisters" spread the comparative strength of parties, as all can- them before us; and our heart became soft as a beam of sunshine, in April, after a shower !-It is even more unmanly and absurd to des- "War to the knife!" Why we would not stab pair of the success of the Whig cause in the an oyster, now, -except very tenderly and gin-

In serious earnest, those who were along can that of the locofocos under Van Buren .- | never forget that Excursion and the broad, open Horse, foot and dragoons, Old Tippecanoe drove handed, universal and unanimous hospitality the dominant party out of power. It is true, which they experienced. We confess ourselves Van Buren obtained three more States than conquered, soul and body. Bye-and-bye, we Scott-seven in all; but then it must be re- will do our duty in all the particulars aforesaid membered that Van Buren had the advantage indicated,-at present, we are simply an Ex-

As Stephen said when leaving, "The odor of roses will hang 'round it still !"

Soule-Purchase GF Cuba .- The Philadel phia Bulletin says it is generally believed, that before accepting his mission, Minister Soule obtained an assurance from the Executive that he should have unlimited powers for the pur-Gen. Scott? And, after all, although thousands chase of Cuba." No such belief can have obupon thousands of the whigs in all the States tained credit in any intelligent quarter, simply ecause Mr. Soule has declared very explicitly that he is opposed to the purchase of that Island sands voted the locofoco ticket, a larger number In his speech in the Senate on that subject, on of votes was cast, for Gen. Scott than any Whig the 25th of January last, he spoke upon that candidate ever received before. The Whig party | point in the following very emphatic language "Sir, I am against purchasing Cuba. Whoever knows anything of Castilian pride must be aware that Spaniards can never be brought ing such numbers of them every where did not to sell Cuba to us. And it seems to me strange vote. And can there be those who would dis- that we should persist in seeking to purchase Cuba when Spain says she is unwilling to sell it-when her own Ministers have declared in the most solemn manner that they would soonwould render the Whig cause a service by join- er see that beautiful possession sunk into the ing its open enemies, and ceasing to paralyze bottom of the ocean than to see it go to any othstrong arms and courageous hearts, by their er power. Your tender of purchase therefore can effect nothing.

"No, sir. I have still another objection against purchasing Cuba. There is something there that speaks aloud for those suffering Cubanos, who call upon us for assistance. They the dignity and prosperity of the country? If are proud and would not consent to this purchase. I am unwilling to move their susceptiyou have yielded this ancient conviction, then bilities; and thus, as far as a wish of mine can you cannot disband too soon. If not, then you have any bearing upon any policy which might must retain your organization as the only mode | now or hereafter be pursued, the idea of purcha sing Cuba has become an obselete one and must be abundoned. It is useless to attempt it. It ples. For ourselves, we are thoroughly satis- is more than useless to speak of it. Spain fed that the conservative influence of the Whig unwilling to sell and from the surrounding political atmosphere I do not know that we would incur less danger in purchasing than in con quering the Island. I am against purchasing

After such declarations as these, it is idle to suppose that the idea of purchasing Cuba has the sectional quarrel produced by the Mexican had anything to do with the selection of Mr. war. Judging from the rampant spirit dis- Mr. Soule for this special mission. The fact is not disputed, we believe, however, that Mr. Soule is in favor of acquiring Cuba. As he is opposed to purchasing it, by fair and honorable contract, only one inference can be reasonably drawn from his position-which is, that he would obtain the island by violence, through every Whig, then, stand at his post, prepared flibustiering agencies, or in any other way,

The Spanish Court will doubtless refuse to receive Mr. S. as Minister. He cannot, certainly, be very agreeable to the Government either as Minister or man.

A NUMBER of Free Negroes; -nearly forty-left this city, on Wednesday, for Norfolk, with the purpose of embarking for Liberia .-The BANSHEE, -the vessel which is to convey them,-is at present in Hampton Roads, and has on board already a number of passengers, tolumes are very handsomely bound. As to who embarked from Baltimore. The emigrants, we learn from the papers of that city, all appeared to be in excellent condition, and there are among them several men of much promise, who, styles and different spheres, -but yet almost e- it is expected, will make decidedly useful mem bers of society in the land of their adoption .-We are also indebted to Mr. Powerov for the The Bansher carries out a considerable quanti-May numbers of HARPER's and PUTNAR's Month- ty of freight, mainly on account of the several

THE FIRST Freight Train from Portsmouth and Norfolk to this place came through on Wednesday last, between sun-rise and suntitled "The Church of Rome, or the Babylon of set-bringing, we learn, a heavy load. Among the Apocalypse,—three lectures by Chs. Woop- the articles of freight were one hundred bar-WORTH, D. D., with an introduction by Rev. rels of Lime, -fifty of which were consigned to Messrs. Tuckes, and the other fifty to some other of Merchants of this City.

> Macaulay is expected to issue two more volumes of his History of England in April His health is said to be irrevocably shattered, and fears are entertained that he will never be able to complete the work which he has projec-

The Carpenters of Washington are moving for an increase of wages of 15 per ct.

Mr. and Mrs. Rives recently gave a brilliant ball at Paris. They expect to leave on the 18th of May, on their return to the Uni-

ABOUT BIRDS.

None of our readers will suppose that we asot, "whenever we name it." Old ANACREON'S pire to the character of an Audubon or a Wilson. Yet we claim some fondness for the fea-They would no longer sing of ATRIDES nor Cap- thered race, and now is the time when it is seen | Character and Public Services of Henry Clay, -and, when attuned by the Bard to warlike Lettuce bird, after cheering the air for many a month of August 1852. We do not know when forts to be truculent since our return from salt- abandoned, and its notes altogether altered -- and eloquence of sentiment, it is characteristic water scenes. Some matters of State require a still cheerful, but speaking of a packing up, a of its author. We regard it, altogether, as a nosharp stick"-some wrong things round about clearing out to new quarters. We love these ble tribute to the memory of the deceased Statesthe City ought to be looked after,-the decapi- little birds, for they are the first harbingers of | man and Patriot. genial weather, and with their cheering chirps

There is another little bird of about the same size, who succeeds them, whose name we do not and industry. Long before the cock has sounded his morning clarion, this little fellow is wide awake in full musical vigor, which never interyou watch him, there is scarcely a moment that he is not picking up his repast from leaf or bough. This little fellow remains till Autumn.

We bespeak a good word for another charming but much abused bird. The Cat bird comes stealthily, solitary and alone. We see nothing of it in the air, or in the trees, and only after awhile in the shrubbery. As the warm weather advances, it is our constant companion in quiet secluded places. So harmless, so familiar, so musical, why should it be the especial detestaseniors? It is of the same species with the mocking bird, and though able to imitate pussy, can take its seat upon the bough of a lilae, and give forth notes as sweet as nature ever provided .-Strange, that a prejudice of name should consign this essentially domestic bird to so much obloguy!

The Whipporwill has begun its song, and with the bull frog give a nightly concert .-Blood-and-ouns," and the pitiful wailing of Poor Will, go together, and though so dissimilar in

'Favetteville Observer,' "has commenced in parnest in Venable's District where he and Mr. Lewis, both locos, are going the rounds making speeches :- In the Mecklenburg Dis- bear him your united evidence of his worth, co:-In the Mountain District, between Gaither, Whig, and Clingman, Loco.

In the result in the Mecklenburg and Mountain Districts, particularly, we feel a deep inter- | selves no less than we honor the dead." est. In both, the Whig candidates are true much less to the public, but we regard them | House of Representatives : both, Clingman and Craige, as hostile to the Union. Craige was a Nullifier while that heresy was in vogue; and if we are correctly informed was opposed to the measures by which ar, if not still. Clingman delivered a speech n Congress to show that it was the interest of glad to see the people of North Carolina set their faces against such politicians. Let them go to South Carolina, where they rightfully be-

We are too far off to know much about the prospect in the Mountains : but we feel assured that in the Pee Dee country, of which we have some right to form an opinion, the true Whigs and Union men will rally to the support of Osborne, who is well known as one of the purest men in the State, one of the best informed Statesmen, and one of the most accomplish-

FROM CALIFORNIA-DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

A Telegraphic despatch informs us of the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer United States, from Aspinwall, with California papers to the 1st of April.

They bring the distressing intelligence of the loss of the steamer Independence, on her way from San Juan to San Francisco, together with

If we interpret rightly our imperfect despatch, the steamer had taken fire from her furnace during a storm, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to run her ashore upon the Island. The flames rapidly spread, forcing some of the passengers into the sea, (all the boats having been swamped,) and finally reached the powder magazine, which blew up, tearing away the stern of the boat, and destroying many lives. The whole number lost is stated at from one hundred and thirty to two hundred. Those who reached the Island were subjected to much suffering during the brief period (about fiftysix hours) which intervened before they were

There were on board the ill-fated ship about five hundred persons whose names cannot yet be ascertained. The passengers who left New York in the Northern Light on the 20th January, and those who left New Orleans in the Daniel Webster on the 22d of January, expected to connect with the Independence at San Juan, and so far as is known, they did so connect. All of them, however, numbering some eight hundred, could not have been accommodated on board the latter steamer.

No news is communicated relating to things n California, except that the town of Marysville has been again inundated; that Lieut. RUSSELL has been killed by Indians; and that the steamer California left San Francisco on the 1st of April with two and a quarter millions of gold on board.

Vice President King, it is said, owned an estate of 2,000 acres of rich land in Dallas county, Ala., with 150 slaves. It is also stated that he has left the bulk of his property to the poorest

The Fond du Lac (Wis.) Herald says that right. during the week ending April 12th, the heavens were almost nightly lighted by the burning prairies in all directions. The winds were high, and it was feared that much damage had been done to the property of the farmers.

CLAY.

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1853.

We are indebted to B. F. Moore, Esq., of this City, for a copy of an "Address upon the Life, in its greatest variety. Our little favorite, the delivered by him in the town of Weldon, in the day, seems to be on the eve of departure. Its | we have been more impressed with any producfrolicsome sojourns from one tree to another are tion. For vigor of thought, purity of style,

We regret that our space will not permit us awaken emotions of innocence and early days in to publish the whole Address. We subjoin, however, a few extracts. Mr. Moore thus commences his eulogium :

"WHENEVER a man ascends in the great afknow; but he is the very model of cheerfulness fairs of nations far beyond the level of his fellow men, and for a long while maintains, by the farest attributes of greatness, the high emi nence, solitary and unapproachable, the idea insensibly steals into our minds, that Deity has mits till the shades of night fall on him. Yet if withdrawn him from the lot of mankind and lent him a spark of his own eternity. When such a man dies, the first act of the soul is to doubt the reality, and the next to exclaim, in the language of the eloquent Massillon, as he gazed on the lifeless corpse of Louis the Great :-There is none great but God.

More than eight years ago, by the honored invitation of a great party, I stood near this spot to welcome their head and leader to the hospitalities of the State. Now, I stand here by the honored invitation of both the great parties, to commemorate the life and character and public services of the same eminent man. He was then the living and formidable representation of school boye, and excite the prejudice of | tive of a great and active political party; he is now the quiet sleeper of the grave, gathered to his fathers in the ripeness of age, and leaving behind him a name of renown to which the united hearts of his countrymen bring their tri bute of sorrow and affection, their garlands and their crowns. The type of his being is set for history, and mine is but the task to rehearse

Forty years ago, Henry Clay bore a name o distinction which, even then, had twined itsel with the annals of his country. It was a name, not bestowed by position, nor conferred by birth, but gained by the labor of a toilsome as centi: for he was born at the very foot of the species, there is a singular congruity in sound. | lofty eminence on which he stood at the close of his life. I know, my countrymen, it is not that you are ignorant, either of the humble "The Congressional Campaign," says the and obscure years of his youth, or of the distinguished career of his manhood, that I am requested to-day to speak of the man; but that you may have an opportunity, with joint hearts, to hear again the record of his patriotism, to trict, between Osborne, Whig, and Craige, Lo- and to pour out, with united hearts, your gratiworthy of being his fellow-countrymen, and in

After passing over a portion of the history of Whigs, whilst the Locofoco candidates are ex- HENRY CLAY, Mr. M. thus eloquently describes seedingly objectionable. We suppose they the condition of the Country, &c., at the period would scarcely acknowledge it to themselves, when the great Pacificator first entered the

House of Representatives, and on the first day of the session, although for the first time a member of that body, he was elected its speaker .-The pation was then in a state of feverish agita the Slavery question was compromised, and the tion concerning our relations with the bellige-Union saved, in 1851-opposed to those meas- rents of Europe. With abundant cause of war, ares until they became overwhelmingly popu- which had long existed and was constantly recurring, against both the great leaders of the along his ascending footpath into the vale be- rendered to the country, virtuous purposes and nations of Europe, which France and England divided and embattled in hostile alliance, the the South to dissolve the Union. We shall be struggle arose with us, and a fierce one it was, whether we should strike at all, and, if we struck, whether we should strike our ancient enemy, or our ancient friend. Policy and the feelings of the times selected England for the foeman of

There never was a time, since the peace of 1781, when a war had become so absolutely necessary to the preservation of the national character from abject humility and deep self-abase ment. In the bloody conflicts of Europe for the ten years preceding we had reaped the richest harvests, as we both grew the bread and transported it, and, along with it, the numerous other wants of war, for a world in arms. The skittish fear of a public debt-an ap-

prehension that we might endanger the consolidation of the recently formed union, and a doubt, that our undisciplined yeomen might not sustain the national character in a conflict in arms | straightway, to discharge it. with trained veterans of protracted wars-repressed the popular ardor for revenge. A spirit of tameness had come drowsily over the public counsels, which seemed to have surrendered, for the moment, the honor of the nation to what ever interest might be the ascendant of the hour; and under the influence of the vast gains gathered by our citizens, and the prospect of still greata large number of her passengers. The event occurred on the 16th February, off Margaretta ter was in danger of falling into the ignoble guardianship of an avarice, pampered by peace

and stimulated by repeated submission It was at a moment when Mr. Clay first enmild and amiable and just Madison acknowledged that a crisis was at hand, which involved the safety and honor of the people and the government, and demanded the atonement of blood .-As, in the hands of the speaker, lay the appointgeous heart, and lofty national spirit, which he the presidential recommendation to augment the South. army and navy, announced the near approach of hostilities with that nation with whom, of all others on earth, a struggle in arms was most likely to try the depth of our purse, and the con-

stancy of our courage. Admitted to be, as England was, the unquestioned mistress of the seas, the counsel was strong and plausible, indeed, that every thing which she could fire at on the ocean, should be withdrawn from that element. In a speech, remarkable for its calmness of courage, and thorough acquaintance with the resources and bravery of the country, which was delivered in January preceding the war, he said: "I am far from surveying the vast maritime of Great Britain with the desponding eye with which other gentlemen behold it. I cannot allow myself to be discour-

MR. MOORE'S EULOGY UPON HENRY | avowed purpose to follow it in a suitable, but | possessed of the commerce of the seas, with one s fort time, with a manifesto of war. On that flag for their wars and one flag in their peace. occasion Mr. Clay spoke to his countrymen in Then, with the power of its magic, the picture the same language of encouragement. "I ap- was changed. The millions of freemen were prove of it," said he, "because it is to be viewed broken into fragments-their honored flag was as a direct precursor to war." And when he torn into insignificant strips, and each little had depicted the insults and injuries which we strip bore a lone and faded star. The brazen had sustained, he said : "I am not at all alarmed | trumpet of discord was heard blowing loud over at the want of preparation; there is no terror in | land and over sea; and maddened by sectional the war, except what arises from its novelty .- | strife, or led by devouring ambition, or phren As an American and member of the House, I sied by fanaticism, clothed in the flames of hell

es of war, Mr, Clay always regarded that the most serious, of impressing our seamen; who own vessels, under pretence that they were subjects to the crown. In January, 1813, on a proposition to increase the army, he delivered an ration, which, for its timely effect in arousing the nat on to a proper sens; of its wrongs, and as a lasting monument of the power of argument and impassioned eloquence over the hearts of men, had no equal during the war. "If." said he, "Great Britain desires a mark by which she can know her own subjects, let her give them an ear-mark. The colors that float from the mast-head should be the credentials of our "We are told that England is a proud and lofty nation, which, disdaining to wait for danger, meets it half way. Haughty as she is, we once triumphed over her, and, it we do not listen to the counsels of timidity and despair, we shall again prevail. In such a cause, with the aid of Providence, we must come out crowned with success : but if we fail, let us fail like men, lash ourselves to our gallant tars, and expire together in one common struggle, fighting for FREE TRADE AND SEAMEN'S RIGHTS."

On the assembling of Congress in May, 1813, Mr. Clay was again placed in the chair of the Speaker. The fortune of war, which in the beginning had described our standard, had now returned to bless our arms, and both ocean and land bore aloft and in triumph the banner of him most. His neighbors-his congressional

troubled clouds of strife, and the government ter and fame. In a feeling manner, and in the was as ready to vindicate its character for mercy, as it had been its claims for justice .-Mr. Clay was appointed on the responsible commission to adjust the matters of complaint, powered with emotion, he spoke thus, of his and terminate the national dispute. Since the treaty of peace that followed the war of the Revolution, there has not been a negotiation, the State have been freely bestowed on me; and more difficult or complicated. Mr. Clay bore in it a primary part, and displayed throughout its tedious details, masterly tact, and that marked decision in action, which, more than any impenetrable shield around me, and, bearing other man, he could happily unite with proper

The treaty of Ghent, by high authority in England, was an American triumph.

The close of the war of 1812 may be justly egarded as finishing the first chapter of the country. You come to approve yourselves period of five years, and left him in the thirtyeighth year of his age, renowned for wisdom cried out to him, in the night of his troubles, this, though we do but our duty, we honor our- as a statesman, and for unrivalled eloquence as an orator. The splendid success of his country, led by his counsels and his energy, had subdued his opponents, and he stood the wonder of the times, and the idol of his countrymen. The voice which had charmed away the fears of the liberty or union of the States? He sacrificed nation, and committed it to the hazards of war, his life to avert that awful disaster. Of what then regarded by many as the voice of the then? Of occupying her highest post of honsvren entiring her deluded captives to death, or? Be it so. And how did he seek that high was now remembered as the lofty tones of an estate? By petty services and skulking poliinspired patriotism, lending courage to the cies? By the adulation of some, and the ruin timid, resolution to the wavering, and ardor of others? No, fellow-citizens! No! If that and confidence to all. What a proud moment prize was the incentive of his deeds, never did was this for him, who, in the most difficult and an ambitious man suit to the noble end, nobler trying hour of his country, had climbed the deeds. Never can man more dignify, in adlofty eminence of fame, and without a crime vance, the object of his ambitious toil. And to remember on the wayside, could look back never, if patriotism, unexampled great services low, where, a few years before, he had stood lofty intellect, can justly deserve the prize,the indigent orphan, hid from the world by ob- never, will it be more worthily deserved by any scurity and poverty. And what a proud moment, too, for that country whose institutions destined to succeed, by free election, the patrihad cheered him as he arose, and, for every otic statesman who now sits at the helm of honor which she bestowed, had received back the bright blessings of a vindicated flag, of peace, prosperity and national renown.

> Speaking of the stormy agitation, which preceded the adoption of the Compromise, Mr. M. remarks of the agency which Mr. Clay bore in that perilous crisis:

> "It was in this hour that the great body of the people looked around for their deliverer .-No man knew better than did Mr. Clay, the imminence of the danger, and he hastened to return to the councils of his country. It was expected of him. It was his duty; and to know it, was to take no thought of himself, and,

was his form, and untouched by the hand of time, the erectness of his tall stature. In the purest temper of conciliation, he commenced his | came down to the close of his day; and, as the nious work, appealing to all in the spirit of pat- shadows were lifted from the pathway he had riotism which had led our forefathers through trod, honor and patriotism emerged to full view common sufferings of unexampled severity, to a as the bright guides of the journey. Worse common destiny of liberty and union. The points of difference were stated with clearness and precision, and were divested of all undue and imaginary importance. He showed to both parties that the contest was more a matter of tered the popular branch of Congress, that the principle, than of practical operation; and that, by forbearing the hand of legislation, the proper interests of each would be protected, and the honor of neither would be sacrificed or sullied. During many months was this subject considered, to the exclusion of all others. It ment of the committees, through whom the ad- assumed every possible aspect, and was discusministration was to be both reflected and defended, the elevation of Mr. Clay to that post, over long interval, did Mr. Clay stand up in the Sender long interval, did Mr. Clay stand up in the Sender long interval, did Mr. Clay stand up in the Sender long interval. the old and the experienced-over such men as ate to argue the questions as they arose; and, Lowndes and Calhoun, at such a critical time with a masterly and inconceivable knowledge. in public affairs-was a high compliment indeed; both general and in detail, that astonished us but then justified by the judgement of the past, all, did he meet and discuss every objection, reand now, by the history of the future of that commending himself, with a pliancy of mind day. The elevation of Mr. Clay, with his coura- that showed his mastery of the heart, now to the obstinate prejudices of the North, and now to breathed in his public speeches, conjointly with the fiery and uncalculating passions of the The objections to his plans were as opposite

as the sections from which they arose, and as various as, in each section, were the differences of opinion; yet was he prepared for them all. In the outset, his prospects of success were gloomy and discouraging, and fearfully foreoded, even, that amid the violence of feeling, neither his venerable form, nor national renown, nor past services, would secure to him, in his sacred office of mediator, the ordinary courtesies of parliamentary decorum. Still he persevered, yielding every thing to prejudice which might be safely conceded; but, in every matter of substance, remaining firm and unshaken. The immensity of his labors was without a parallel, even in the vigor of his manhood. Buried in his subject, endued with a courage that never has left the bulk of his property to the poorest aged at the prospect of even her thousand ships. faltered, and a hope which never despaired, his of his relations, though all are comfortably proheard in the seductive accents of gentle persuanand respect and to vindicate every essential sion; and now, it invoked the spirits of the demand respect and to vindicate every essential right."

The nation yet paused before rushing into a contest with the Leviathan of the deep—paused in the hope of awaking in British counsels the slumbering angel of peace—but paused in vain. In April, 1812, an embargo was laid, with the

feel proud that the executive has recommended were seen mustering for the conflict of fraternal blood, their petty navies and infuriated yeo-

It was with an affection which tongue may not express, that you, and I, and all of us, be held that venerable man, with the weight of near fourscore years on his head, again spread out his arms over his beloved land, to shield from the dangers which came upon it from the North and from the South, and threatened with violence and destruction. And it was with amazement and awe that we saw him standing by the altar of his country, and, as the perils increased, gathering strength and energy, til he seemed the impassioned and inspired genius of the constitution and the Union, commission ed by the blood of the past and the hopes of the future, to defend them, or, dving by their side, and covered with their pall, to fill with them common grave. Heaven favored his labors, and he saw the salvation of his country. He saw it

In this magnificent labor, he was the chie actor and the master spirit; but there were others who shared in the labor, the principal of whom was the great Webster, who, in a spirit of self-sacrifice which patriotic minds only can make, has added to the nobie title of expounder of the constitution, which he gained in the day of its danger, and so worthily wears, the title, no less glorious, and won, also, in the hour of its danger, of defender of the Union." Mr. M. concludes as follows:

"The men who knew Henry Clay best, loved district-the State of Kentucky, knew no bounds to their love and esteem for his characmost honorable place, he has left the eloquent record of her devotion and of his gratitude. In his speech on retiring from the Senate, overadopted State: "From the period that I set my foot on her generous soil, the highest honers of afterwards, in the darkest hour of calumny and detraction, when I seemed to be forsaken by all the rest of the world, she threw her broad and me aloft in her courageous arms, repelled the poisonous shafts that were aimed at my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every false and unfounded assault.

Happy, honored State-land of the dark and bloody ground-first born of the American conservest to be the land of statesmen-thou, who

. Though all the world betray thee. One voice at least thy fame shall guard. One faithful harp shall praise thee '

It has been objected that Mr. Clay was ambitious. Ambitious of what? Of destroying the one of the thousand, who, I pray God, are yet

But, whatever may have been, at other times his ambitious hopes, or the motives which in spired the illustrious actions of his other days. there is one period of his life sacred from the polluting breath of scandal and suspicion. It is fenced around as a shrine-the gift of Deity, -from which, by the permission of God, and in the sight of all his countrymen, he might take his apotheesis.

Yes, fellow-citizens, a kind Providence has reserved for him the last scene of his labors, to bear him eternal testimony of the purity and patriotism of his whole public life. That life whose sun, so bright as it dawned on the nation, and rose to full view, yet destined, in the ways of Wisdom unfathomable, to wade through On this last field of his patriotic labors, he storms and darkness, when most we looked for entered in the 74th year of his age. Yet, lithe the mid-day blaze, has descended below the margin of the world. But, in the ways of the same Wisdom, the clouds were dispersed as it fate he might have had, as often before him has been the lot of the great benefactors of men.

"Diram qui contudet hydram, Notaque fatali portenta labore subegit, Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari. \* \* \* \* Extinctus amabitur idem.

That repentant tribute which a nation be stows with the "dull, cold marble," often not till after death, on her greatest and the best of her men, he was allowed to feel, though late, vet in the warm bosom of life.

It was the happy fortune of Henry Clay to outlive every blight on his honor, to die in the ripeness of years, and in the plentitude of his

Vindicated in his life by an ordeal of fire

he saw the pen of detraction broken into atoms The noble character which he left, when he drew his last breath, will be his character for the age that is to come. All that he WAS he The decline of his day was beautiful and calm, and he gave it up to God, to his friends,

and his country. Gradually he sunk to his rest. Grain by grain, dropped away the sands of his life—so slowly and so gently, that he saw them all fall, but the last. As the soul took her flight, his affections, purified for heaven, bore along the holiest memories of the heart, and the tender words of wife and mother were the last sounds that trembled on his lips." A St. Louis confectioner is said to have manfactured an article for exhibition at the Crystal paluce, in New York, which will doubtless

attract crowds of juvenile observers. It is a picture in candy, being a copy of a lithograph of a boar hunt. The figures in the original, consisting of the hunters and their horses, the boar and hounds, and even the grass, and sky overhead, are represented with surprising accu-

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Hon. Francis Burt. of South Carolina, was yesterday sworn and entered on his duties of Third Auditor. Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, is spoken of in high quarters for the mission to France. The re-organization of the Census Bureau, as

now completed, embraces an equal number of Whigs and Democrats. Col. Sturbridge, of Mexico, arrived yesterday with the Sloo treaty, negotiated by Judge Conk

Mr. Loughborough, editor of the St. Louis Times, a bitter anti-Benton man, has been ap-pointed Surveyor General of Missouri and Illi-

#### MARRIED.

In Goldsboro' on the 19th inst., at the residence of Geo. V. Strong, Esq., Mr. Algernon S Mosely, of Florida, to Miss Kate M. Strong.

DIED. In Wake County, N. C., on the 6th inst., in the 75th year of his age, Lewis Bledsoe. He embraced religion in the bloom of manhood, and attached himself to the Methodist E. Church, of which he lived an exemplary member, about forty-five years. His afflictions were of the most distressing character, yet he bore them as a soldier of the cross. It is needless to enlarge upon his excellencies as a husband, father, christian, friend. He has left an affectionate companion and seven children to mourn their loss. but not as those without hope. May their end

be peace, like unto his .- | Com. In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 26th nst., Annie, infant daughter of Rev. Wm. R.

### FOR SALE.

A N excellent ROCKAWAY, together with a first-rate HORSE, Harness, &c. Apply at the 'Register' Office.

April 29, 1853. tfi 86

#### SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD-BATES OF FARE AND DISTANCES. FROM PORTSMOUTH TO

Miles. Fare. Miles. Facr. Branchville, 58 2,25 60 2,25 17 \$ ,50 Carrsville 31 1.00 Bryants' Margarettsville 68 2,25 Concord 68 2,50 Blackwater 37 1.25 Murfees' 40 1.50 Newsoms' 50 -1,75 Garys' Boykins 55 2,00 Weldon REMARKS.

Tickets to New York or Philadelphia can be obtained on board the Bay Steamers. Fare from Norfolk to Philadelphia, \$6,50, to New York, \$8,50. Tickets to Edenton or Plymouth from the Agente at Weldon. Fare from Weldon to Edenton, \$5,00. Tickets to Raleigh from the agent at Portsmouth.

FOR EDENTON & PLYMOUTH. The Stage leaves Blackwater on Monday, Wedof the trains from Portsmouth and Weldon. The boats leave for Baltimore, daily, at 6 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) or immediately after the arrival of the Southern train.

O. D. BALL, Agent. April 29, 1853.

Books Just Received. NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4to. Woman's Record; or, sketches of all distinguished women from "the beginning" until A. D. 1850, arranged in four gree with a little of the litt 850, arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c. ... Illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, en-

graved on wood, by Lossing and Barrett. Select British Eloquence : embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D. Professor in Yale College. The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies, from

1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions, by James Spear Loring. Industrial Drawing: comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, Architectural elements, Mechanism and Topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject. For the use of academies and common schools, by D. H. Mahan,

The Lady's Oracle: An elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta April 29, 1853. For sale by W.L. POMEROY. Dumont.

NOW IS THE TIME, AND NOW IS THE DAY. THE beautiful Spring has arrived, and your windows must be hoisted to admit its balmy Having returned home, I am ready to serve the

citizens of Raleigh for a short time in applying Arnold's matchless sash locks to their windows. Only think, for twenty-five cents you can have your windows kept up at any height you choose, or fasaway nails enough in the year to cost the money, besides all your trouble and lost time. Call and see the locks at Mr. JAMES M. TOWLES Store, and leave your orders.
WILLIAM COLE, Sole Agent.

April 29, 1858. PREMIUM

## IRON PIANO--FORTES.

They are all 7 octave, of the most superior tone and finish, and are warranted to stand in any cli-The undersigned continue to manufacture Piane-

Fortes in rosewood case, from \$235 to \$800. Our catalogue of SHEET MUSIC is the largest in the country, and we can furnish EVERY ARTI SHEET MUSIC SENT BY MAIL.

FIRTH, POND, & CO. No. 1 FRANKLIN SQUARR, New York. April 29, 1853.

TEW BONNETS .- Just received a large assortment of the very latest style of French Open Straw Bonnets. Also, a few dozen of fine Men's and Bey's Pedal Hats.

N. L. STITH.

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April 8, 1858.

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